

BAN

BANDS of a saddle, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the saddle, to hold the bows in the right situation.

BANDAGE. *n. f.* [bandage, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a *bandage* over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have seen her represented in frow.

Addison, Preface, No 27.

Cords were fastened by hooks to my *bandages*, which the workmen had girt round my neck.

Gulliver's Travels.

2. It is used, in surgery, for the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member; and, sometimes, for the act or practice of applying *bandages*.

BANDBOX. *n. f.* [from *band* and *box*.] A slight box used for bands and other things of small weight.

My friends are surprised to find two *bandboxes* among my books, till I let them see that they are lined with deep erudition.

Addison, Spectator, No 85.

With empty *bandboxes* she delights to range,

And feigns a distant errand from the 'Change.

Gay's Trivia.

BANDELET. *n. f.* [bandelet, Fr. in architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

BANDIT. *n. f.* [banditi, Ital.] A man outlawed.

No savage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer,

Will dare to soil her virgin purity.

Milton's Poems.

No cavern'd hermit, rests self satisfy'd.

Pope's Essay on Man.

BANDITTO. *n. f.* in the plural *banditti*. [banditi, Ital.] A Roman sworder, and *banditto* slave.

Murder'd sweet Tully.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. p. ii.

BANDOG. *n. f.* [from *ban* or *band*, and *dog*.] The original of this word is very doubtful. *Catus, de canibus Britannicis*, derives it from *band*, that is, a *dog chained up*. Skinner inclines to deduce it from *banda*, a *murderer*. May it not come from *ban* a *curse*, as we say a *curse* cur; or rather from *banda*, swelled or large, a *Danish* word; from whence, in some counties, they call a great nut a *ban-nut*. A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Troy was set on fire,

The time when screech-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl.

Shakespeare, Henry VI. p. ii.

Or privy, or pert, if any bin,

We have great *bandogs* will tear their skin.

Spenser, Pastoral.

BANDOLERS. *n. f.* [bandoliers, Fr.] Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

BANDROL. *n. f.* [banderol, Fr.] A little flag or streamer; the little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

BANDY. *n. f.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball at play.

To **BANDY**. *v. a.* [probably from *bandy*, the instrument with which they strike balls at play, which being crooked, is named from the term *bander un-ars*, to string or bend a bow.]

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cunningly, from one hand to another, *bandy* the service like a tennis-ball.

Spenser's Ireland.

And like a ball *bandy'd* twist pride and wit,

Rather than yield, both sides the prize will quit.

Denham.

What, from the tropics, can the earth repel?

What vigorous arm, what repercussive blow,

Blackmore.

Bandier the mighty globe still to and fro?

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you rascal?

Shakespeare, King Lear.

'Tis not in thee

To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,

To *bandy* halcy words.

Shakespeare, King Lear.

3. To agitate; to toss about.

This hath been so *bandied* amongst us, that one can hardly miss books of this kind.

Locke.

Ever since men have been united into governments, the endeavours after universal monarchy have been *bandied* among them.

Swift.

Let not obvious and known truths, or some of the most plain and certain propositions, be *bandied* about in a disputation.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

To **BANDY**. *v. n.* To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.

No simple man that fees

This factious *bandying* of their favourites,

But that he doth preface some ill event.

Shakespeare, Henry VI.

A valiant son in law thou shalt enjoy:

One fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons,

To ruffle in the commonwealth.

Shakespeare, Tit. Andron.

Could set up grandee against grandee,

To squander time away, and *bandy*,

Make lords and commoners lay sieges

To one another's privileges.

Hudibras.

After all the *bandying* attempts of resolution, it is as much a question as ever.

Glanville's Scipio, c. iv.

BANDY-LEG. *n. f.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg.

He tells about your greatest failings,

Nor makes a scruple to expose

Your *bandy-leg*, or crooked nose.

Swift.

BANDYLEGGED. *adj.* [from *bandy-leg*.] Having crooked legs.

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The Ethiopians had an one-eyed *bandylegged* prince; such a person would have made but an odd figure.

Collier on Duelling.

BANE. *n. f.* [bana, Sax. a murderer.]

1. Poison.

Begone, or else let me. 'Tis *bane* to draw

The same air with thee.

Ben Jonson's Catiline.

I will not be afraid of death and *bane*,

All good to me becomes

Bane; and in heav'n much worse would be my state.

Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix. l. 122.

They, with speed,

Their course through thickest constellations held,

Spreading their *bane*.

Milton's Par. Lost, b. x. l. 412.

Thus, am I doubly armed; my death and life,

My *bane* and antidote, are both before me:

This, in a moment, brings me to an end;

But that informs me I shall never die.

Addison's Cato.

2. That which destroys; mischief; ruin.

Infelicity must be reproof, or it will be the *bane* of the Christian religion.

I will not be afraid of death and *bane*,

Till Birnam forest come to Dunsinane.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Suffices that to me strength is my *bane*,

And proves the source of all my miseries.

Milton's S. Agn.

So entertain'd those odorous sweets the fiend,

Who came their *bane*.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv. l. 167.

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare

The Scipios' worth, those thunderbolts of war,

The double *bane* of Carthage?

Dryden, Æneid vi.

False religion is, in its nature, the greatest *bane* and destruction to government in the world.

South.

To **BANE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To poison.

What if my house be troubled with a rat,

And I be pleas'd to give ten thousand ducats

To have it *ban'd*.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.

BANEFUL. *adj.* [from *bane* and *full*.]

1. Poisonous.

For voyaging to learn the direful art,

To stain with deadly drugs the barbed dart;

Obsequant of the gods, and sternly just,

Ilus refus'd t' impart the *baneful* trust.

Pope's Odyssey, l. i.

2. Destructive.

The silver eagle too is sent before,

Which I do hope will prove to them as *baneful*,

As thou conceiv'st it to the commonwealth.

B. Jonson's Catil.

The nightly wolf is *baneful* to the fold,

Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold.

Dryden's Virgil.

BANEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *baneful*.] Poisonousness; destructiveness.

BANEWORT. *n. f.* [from *bane* and *wort*.] A plant, the same with deadly *nightshade*. See NIGHTSHADE.

To **BANG**. *v. a.* [bangen, Dutch.]

1. To beat; to thump; to cudgel; a low and familiar word.

One receiving from them some affronts, met with them handsomely, and *bang'd* them to good purpose.

Hayes's P. For.

He having got some iron out of the earth, put it into his servants hands to fence with, and *bang* one another.

Locke.

Formerly I was to be *bang'd*, because I was too strong, and now, because I am too weak to resist; I am to be brought down, when too rich, and oppress'd, when too poor.

Arbutnot, J. Bull.

2. To handle roughly; to treat with violence in general.

The desperate tempest hath so *bang'd* the Turks,

That their designment halts.

Shakespeare, Othello.

You should accost her with jests fire-new from the mint;

You should have *bang'd* the youth into dumbness.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.

BANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a stroke; a low word.

I am a bachelor.—That's to say, they are fools that marry; you'll bear me a *bang* for that.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.

With many a stiff twack, many a *bang*,

Hudibras, cant. ii.

Hard crabtree and old iron rang.

I heard several *bangs* or buffets, as I thought, given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak.

Gulliver's Travels.

To **BANISH**. *v. a.* [banir, Fr. banis, low Lat. probably from *ban*, Teut. an outlawry, or proscription.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh, fare thee well!

Those evils thou repeat'st upon thyself,

Have *banish'd* me from Scotland.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

2. To drive away.

It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavour to *banish* the thoughts of him out of their minds.

Tillotson.

Successful all her soft caresses prove,

To *banish* from his breast his country's love.

Pope's Odyssey.

BANISHER. *n. f.* [from *banish*.] He that forces another from his own country.

In mere spite,

To be full quit of those my *banishers*,

Stand I before thee here.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

BANISHMENT. *n. f.* [banishment, Fr.]

1. The act of banishing another; as, he secured himself by the *banishment* of his enemies.

2. The

BAN

2. The state of being banished; exile.

Now go we in content

To liberty, and not to *banishment*.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

Round the wide world in *banishment* we roam,

Forc'd from our pleasing fields and native home.

Dryden.

BANK. *n. f.* [banc, Saxon.]

1. The earth rising on each side of a water.

We say, properly, the *shore* of the *sea*, and the *banks* of a *river*, *brook*, or small water.

Have you not made an universal flout,

That Tyber trembled underneath his *bank*?

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.

Richmond, in Devonshire, sent out a boat

Unto the shore, to ask those on the *banks*,

If they were his affluents.

Shakespeare, Richard III.

A brook whose stream to great, to good,

Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood;

Whole *banks* the Muses dwelt upon.

Craighero.

'Tis happy when our streams of knowledge flow,

To fill their *banks*, but not to overflow.

Denham.

O early lo! what tears the river shed,

When the sad pomp along his *banks* was led!

Pope.

2. Any heap of earth piled up.

They besieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah, and they cast up a *bank* against the city; and it flood in the trench.

2 Samuel, xx. 15.

3. [from *banc*, Fr. a bench.] A seat or bench of rowers.

Plac'd on your *banks*, the lusty Trojans sweep

Neptune's smooth faces, and cleave the yielding deep.

Waller.

Mean time the king with gifts a vessel stores,

Supplies the *banks* with twenty chosen oars.

Dryden, Homer.

That *banks* of oars were not in the same plain, but raised above one another, is evident from descriptions of ancient ships.

Arbutnot on Coins.

4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally.

Let it be no *bank*, or common stock, but every man be master of his own money. Not that I altogether mislike *banks*, but they will hardly be brooked in regard of certain suspicions.

Bacon's Essays.

This mass of treasure you should now reduce;

But you your store have hoarded in some *bank*.

Denham.

Their pardons and indulgences, and giving men a share in faints merits, out of the common *bank* and treasury of the church, which the pope has the sole custody of.

South.

5. The company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To **BANK**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay up money in a bank.

2. To inclose with banks.

Amid the cliffs

And burning sands, that *bank* the shrubby vales.

Thomson.

BANK-BILL. *n. f.* [from *bank* and *bill*.] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid.

Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of my ready money, or *bank-bills*.

Swift's Last Will.

BANKER. *n. f.* [from *bank*.] One that trafficks in money; one that keeps or manages a bank.

Whole droves of lenders croud the *banker's* doors,

To call in money.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

By powerful charms of gold and silver led,

The Lombard *bankers* and the change to waste.

Dryden.

BANKRUPTCY. *n. f.* [from *bankrupt*.]

1. The state of a man broken, or bankrupt.

2. The act of declaring one's self bankrupt; as, he silenced the clamours of his creditors by a sudden *bankruptcy*.

BANKRUPT. *adj.* [bankruptus, Fr. bankruptus, Ital.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

The king's grown *bankrupt*, like a broken man.

Shakespeare, Richard III.

Sir, if you spend word for word with me,

I shall make your wit *bankrupt*.

Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Verona.

BANKRUPT. *n. f.* A man in debt beyond the power of payment.

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in number nor in hardiness contemptible; but, in their fortunes, to be feared; being *bankrupts*, and many of them felons.

Bacon's Henry VII.

It is with wicked men as with a *bankrupt*: when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and speak big, he giveth them many good words.

Calamy.

In vain at court the *bankrupt* pleads his cause;

His thankless country leaves him to her laws.

Pope.

To **BANKRUPT**. *v. a.* To break; to disfile one from satisfying his creditors.

We cast off the care of all future thrift, because we are already *bankrupted*.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

BANNER. *n. f.* [banniere, Fr. banair, Welch.]

1. A flag; a standard; a military ensign.

From France there comes a power,

Who already have secret seize

In some of our best ports, and are at point

To shew their open *banner*.

Shakespeare, King Lear.

All in a moment through the gloom were seen

Ten thousand *banners* rise into the air,

With orient colours waving.

Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.

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He said no more;

But left his sister and his queen behind,

And wav'd his royal *banner* in the wind.

Dryden.

Fir'd with such motives, you do well to join

With Cato's foes, and follow Cæsar's *banners*.

Addison's Cato.

2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance, or elsewhere.

BANNERET. *n. f.* [from *banner*.] A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity, and were anciently called by summons to parliament.

Blount.

A gentleman told king Henry, that Sir Richard Croftes, made *banneret* at Stoke, was a wife man; the king answered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know.

Cambden's Remains.

BANNEROL, more properly **BANDEROL**. *n. f.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.

King Orwald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple set over his tomb.

Cambden's Remains.

BANNIAN. *n. f.* A man's undress, or morning-gown; such as is worn by the *Bannians* in the East Indies.

BANNOCK. *n. f.* A kind of oaten or pease meal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

BANQUET. *n. f.* [banquet, Fr. banchetto, Ital. vanquete, Span.] A feast.

If a fasting day come, he hath on that day a *banquet* to make.

Hooker, b. v. § 41.

In his commendations I am fed;

It is a *banquet* to me.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two several sides; a side for the *banquet*, and a side for the household; the one for feasts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling.

Bacon's Essays.

Shall the companions make a *banquet* of him? Shall they part him among the merchants?

Job, xli. 6.

At that tasted fruit,

The fun, as from Thyestes' *banquet*, turn'd

His course intended.

Addison's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 688.

That dares prefer the coils of Hercules

To dalliances, *banquets*, and ignoble ease.

Dryden's Juvenal.

To **BANQUET**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat any one with feasts.

Welcome his friends,

Visit his countrymen, and *banquet* them.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew.

They were *banqueted* by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more encreased the nobility.

Sir J. Hawward.

To **BANQUET**. *v. n.* To feast; to fare daintily.

The mind shall *banquet*, tho' the body pine;

Fat paunches make lean pates, and dainty bites

Make rich the ribs, but banker out the wits.

Shakespeare, Love's Labour Lost.

So long as his innocence is his repast, he feasts and *banquets* upon bread and water.

South.

I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,

And *banquet* private in the women's bow'rs.

Prior.

BANQUETER. *n. f.* [from *banquet*.]

1. A feaster; one that lives deliciously.

2. He that makes feasts.

BANQUET-HOUSE. *n. f.* [from *banquet* and *house*.] A

BANQUETING-HOUSE. *n. f.* house where banquets are kept.

In a *banqueting-house*, among certain pleasant trees, the table was set near to an excellent water-work.

Stidney.

But at the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high

A *banquet-house* salutes the southern sky.

Dryden's Juvenal.

BANQUETTE. *n. f.* [Fr. in fortification.] A small bank at the foot of the parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BANSTICLE. *n. f.* A small fish, called also a stickleback.

To **BANTER**. *v. a.* [a barbarous word, without etymology, unless it be derived from *badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

The magistrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bad an officer take him into custody.

L'Estrange.

It is no new thing for innocent simplicity to be the subject of *bantering* drolls.

L'Estrange.

Could Alcinous' guests withhold

From scorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit

His leud romances, and his *bantering* wit?

Tate's Juvenal.

BANTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; railery.

This humour, let it look never so silly, as it passes many times for frolic and *banter*, is one of the most pernicious snares in human life.

L'Estrange.

Metaphysics are so necessary to a distinct conception, solid judgment, and just reasoning on many subjects, that those who ridicule it, will be supposed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuse for their own laziness.

Watts's Logic.

BANTERER. *n. f.* [from *banter*.] One that banters; a droll.

What opinion have these religious *banterers* of the divine power? or what have they to say for this mockery and contempt?

L'Estrange.

BANTLING. *n. f.* [if it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted